

Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore. on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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1 month	\$ 1.35	6 months	\$ 6.50
3 months	\$ 3.50	1 year	\$11.00
1 month	\$ 1.25	6 months	\$ 6.10
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

A surprising note came through the other day from the Bonneville Power Administration. Says that deer hunters in Oregon were credited with reducing rifle fire damage to BPA transmission lines by nearly a third during the past year. The dammers, seem that hunters have a habit of sighting their rifles in on power line insulators. I thought that was a trick you little some hunters won't do. That's what spoils it for all the rest of us.

But I guess there is very little that spoils it for all the rest of us.

In case you are interested the last figure included 356 smashed insulators at a total cost of some \$7000 as compared to 553 insulators and other damage totaling \$15,000 for the year before.

The day of bookkeeping is here to stay. The latest wrinkle is a proposed questionnaire to be sent out by the Fish and Wildlife Department to hunters asking for a count of the migratory waterfowl they slaughter during the coming season. You will get a card when you buy your duck stamp and work from there.

Purpose, of course, is to give the game outfit some kind of an accurate check on the number of

birds killed during a season. If it will serve to give information leading to more desirable seasons then I'm all for it. If it is merely another device to keep busy filling out and storing records then I'm against it.

The thing for this country is to figure out some way of giving a migratory bird season that will be satisfactory to both the boys over in mass valley and the gunners up here on the high desert. You can't shoot any ducks and geese when the country is covered with a foot of snow and ice. Mostly because there aren't any birds, and if there were they wouldn't have anyplace to rest or to feed.

That's a knotty problem we've struggled with for a long time with no solution. Not since the days of the 90 day season have we been able to keep everyone happy at once. But there must be a solution somewhere.

Chuck Seavey, the ex-telephone boss of NE was taken over the weekend bringing sad news. He says he's afraid now that he won't be able to come back for the duck shooting. To a man of Chuck's tastes that's worse than facing a bill term or four hours of one Get somebody to pull strings for you, Chuck. We'll all help.

They'll Do It Every Time



By JIMMY HARLO

House Committee Has Favorable Report For Builders of North African Bases

By ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The long-lashed bullethead of the 421-million-dollar North African air base system found friends today in a House subcommittee.

The House operations subcommittee on military construction had some kind words for the military and civilian builders of the U. S. bases in Morocco and some admittance for critics—although the House members didn't mention the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Committee by name.

Following by a few months the sharp and critical report of the Senate group which charged waste and confusion in the construction of the African Airfields, the House committee issued its own report. It said, among other things, that:

1. The "historical" averting of Moroccan air base construction was based "in large measure on a 'fraternalistic' record."

2. As the House committee's investigation developed, "a picture appeared substantially different from the one previously placed before the public. The implication that little had been accomplished was false. By the time these hearings began in April, 1952, less than a year after ground had been broken, two giant airfields were in use, and a third was well on the way to a condition of use."

(The program involves construction of five bases.)

3. "As far as the charges themselves were concerned, it was seen that some were indeed based on fact and represented constructive criticism. Many, however, were based either on falsehoods, gross exaggerations, or that type of half-truth which emphasizes faults only."

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)— You don't have to be unknown to be an unsuccessful writer—although of course it is a great help.

But the one million or more obscure yearling Americans to whose titles Tin Pan Alley has turned a deaf ear can take some consolation: Their plight is shared by one of the most glamorous stars of the entertainment industry.

She is Irene Manning, Ohio's blonde warbler. After singing thousands of other people's songs, some of which she made famous, Irene decided to scribble a few herself.

"I have written the music and lyrics for a dozen songs, and have a lot more I'm working on," she said.

The number she has published added up to a fat round zero. But like any other amateur she eat the bread of hope.

"The song publisher is quite different today," she remarked. "The disk jockeys are the kings now. You have to get a record made and played before a publisher will even say hello to you. I'm in a detour, but I'm not going to let her go. I'm going to become a lady disk jockey herself. Her output ranges from children's chants to love ballads like 'Break Even With the Neighbors' and 'The Long Road Home.'"

"Some of them are corny," frankly admitted Irene, but pointed out that corn is a valuable product in any form.

"Some composing is just another string in the bow of this talented gal who is at home in dramatic or comedy roles as well as in radio, stage or screen musicals."

She returned recently from four years in London, where she had her own television show, and one of her goals now is a network show here.

Irene feels that America has overcome the early British lead in video technique, but says there is still one advantage in performing on TV over there:

"Since they don't have commercials, they aren't so leazy about making a program end exactly on time. If it runs over a bit, nobody minds—and that gives every one a more relaxed feeling."

The thing that fascinates her British friends most about American television, she said, is the commercials.

"They think they are wonderful strange and amusing."

Irene recently made a series of commercials for a soap company here, and is leading a one-woman crusade to lift the level of this newest American art. She dislikes the "screak technique" she said. High-pressure salesmanship is getting to be a thing of the past.

"I don't know what TV screen she watches, but I certainly don't mine. I keep four brands of cigarettes in my home, for fear of what the neighbors might think if I had the wrong kind. And I brush my teeth with three different kinds of toothpaste—two white and one green—because who wants his molars to be insecure?"

But Irene is embarked on a wonderful, hopeful crusade. On, girl, on!

FRANK TRIPP

I hope this reaches you in time before you go and break an arm in expectation of the bliss that I promised in last week's column. If I'd known your address I would have wired a warning. There are new developments.

Seems that I got off easy, as a sort of an experiment. You'll remember that I boasted no splint, no cast, no bandages to hamper arm movement, and told how swimmingly I was getting along, sort of on my own.

That was mistake enough but the biggest bonehead was sending an advance copy to the doctor. He was laying for me when I went back to see how things were coming.

Three weeks had passed and I was expecting to graduate magnanimously; maybe asked to do an experiment. So the anticipated diploma turns out to be about ten pounds of ballast moulded to the port wing of this old craft.

This I got for shooting off my mouth. It has happened to me before, but never has such mortifying penance been exacted. Instead of being discharged as the phenom who mended his own arm by a three-week will power method, they put me in a cast.

The discomfort is nothing compared to the embarrassment of exposure.

He is entitled to an annual financial report which is issued by the union in compliance with the requirements of the Taft Hartley Act.

And he is assured that if his union asks for and receives assistance from the Labor Relations Board, its leadership has signed a Non-Communist Affidavit.

TO PEACE CONGRESS

RANGOON, Burma (AP)—A delegation of 26 Burmese left Monday to attend the Communist world peace congress in Peking. The delegation included the editor of the leading English language newspaper here.

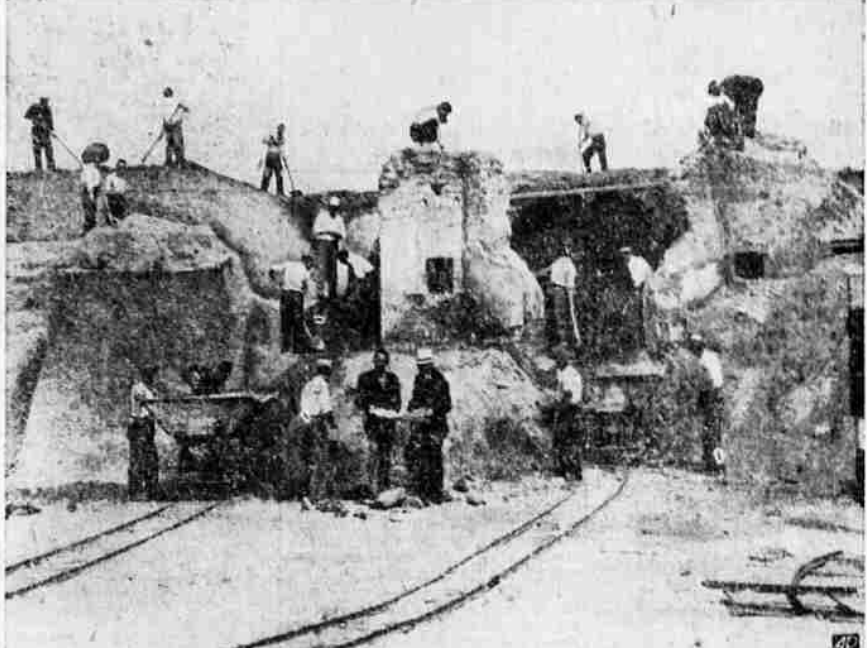


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UNCOVERING THE PAST—Laborers under direction of Italian government experts excavate a 2000-year-old home from the volcanic ash that covers Roman city of Pompeii.

Taft-Hartley Law Amends Wagner Act

ED'S NOTE: This is the second of six articles dealing with the Taft-Hartley law. The reports were prepared by the public relations department of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, and are being published by the Herald and News as a public service.

When the Wagner Act was passed in 1935, it definitely resulted in government intervention in the employer-employee relationships on the side of the unions. Union leadership hailed it as labor's "Magna Carta." Here, at last, they said, was adequate protection for "the rights of labor."

When the Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947, it was immediately attacked as a "slave labor and union-busting law."

What the union leaders failed to say was that the Taft-Hartley Act merely amended the old Wagner Act and that most of the portions of the Wagner Act favorable to unions were retained.

However, it is well to look at the status of the individual employee under the Taft-Hartley Act to see whether he has gained any individual freedom or has in any way been harmed by it.

The Taft-Hartley Act provides that the individual employee can seek and obtain employment without first being compelled to join a union. He is to be free from coercion, by either the company or the union. He and his fellow workers decide by secret ballot whether or not they want a union to represent them in collective bargaining.

He is free to engage in any sort of union activity without coercion or interference from either the company or the union.

He is guaranteed protection against coercion or intimidation if he wants to stay out of the union or a union-organizing campaign.

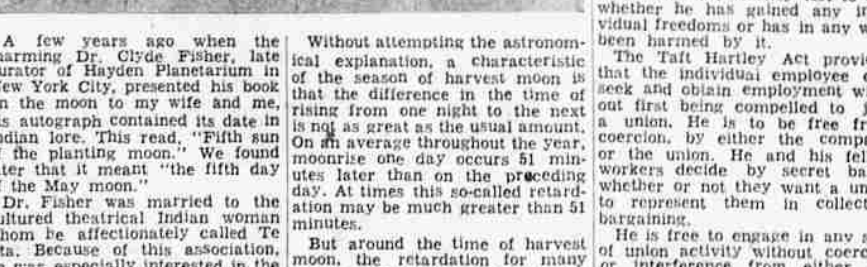
His dues to the union may not be checked off his salary and paid to the union by the employer without his written consent.

If he has a grievance, he may take it up either through the union or directly with the company and get it settled, provided that the settlement is in line with the union contract and the union representative, if any, is given an opportunity to be present.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act the individual employee may hold his job in a union shop as long as he pays his dues.

Employees have the right to ask for an election to select a new union or to disqualify a union which may have had bargaining rights in the company if a substantial number of employees want

END OF A LIGHTHOUSE — Dynamite blast topples 150-year-old Bishop and Clerks Lighthouse, off Hyannisport, Mass., destroyed by Coast Guard lest it fall on fishermen.



HUGH PRUETT

A few years ago when the charming Dr. Clyde Fisher, late curator of Hayden Planetarium in New York City, presented his book on the moon to my wife and me, his autograph contained its date in Indian lore. This read, "Fifth sun of the planting moon." We found later that it meant "the fifth day of the May moon."

Dr. Fisher was married to the cultured theatrical Indian woman whom he affectionately called Te Ata. Because of this association, he was especially interested in the Indian stories and traditions.

In his book Dr. Fisher mentions that the Indian designations of the months varied with the tribes and the sections of the country. Like many other primitive peoples, they based their calendars on the moon. The moon was usually from the time one new moon was seen until the next one came into view.

The book lists the following moon names for various lunar months: January, snow moon; February, hunger moon; March, awakening moon; April, grass moon; May, planting moon; June, rose moon; September, harvest moon; October, falling-leaf moon; December, long night moon. Three names are missing.

The term "harvest moon" is said to have originated in northern England and Scotland where the gathering of crops was in full operation in the autumn. The industrious peasants never considered limiting their work to an eight-hour day, but toiled long into the night as heaven's lights permitted. The small retardation of moonrise from one night to the next, kept the early evening skies well illuminated for many nights in succession.

We shall hope for clear skies and genial Indian summer warmth, for then surely "there is magic in the autumn when the harvest moon hangs high."

TELLING THE EDITOR

MITCHELL WRONG!
TO THE EDITOR —

It seems at a time like this we surely need a McCarthy to investigate Stephen Mitchell who has used communist propaganda to discredit Dick Nixon, for a common-law used practice both by Democrats and Republicans and I'll wager he had no knowledge of an article in Collier's under date of Sept. 20, "How Much Does Your Vote Cost?" by Robert Bedner. He wouldn't have dared.

Under Federal Law, a campaign for the House Representatives may cost no more than \$5,000, and for the Senate no more than \$25,000. No individual may contribute more than \$5,000 to a federal political campaign.

This is under the outmoded Hatch Act—before the advent of radio and television, and according to Rep. Michael J. Mansfield, if these election laws were strictly obeyed instead of evaded, no American voter would be able to cast an intelligent ballot, as he would be unable to hear or see a candidate to judge his qualifications for office.

Sen. Paul Douglas of Ill. pointed out recently that it cost \$30,000 just to make him an alderman (salary \$5,000 per year). That the minimum cost for a senatorial campaign in a fairly large state is from \$150,000 to \$200,000. With a Presidential campaign coming to at least \$600,000. Yet a committee is limited to \$3,000,000.

However, the Senate Committee found that the Presidential elections of 1936, when costs were considerably lower than now, with no TV, came to \$23,000,000.

Was there a Mitchell to howl then?

A committee is limited to \$3,000,000, but they are affected by the law only to the extent their respective parties must report gifts and expenditures in a general election, and this law is full of loopholes, as there can be myriads of such committees, each one allowed the maximum.

"If \$3,000,000 were all the money that might be spent to elect a President, and the contributions were all channeled through the National Committee, it would be possible to check large donations, which are frequently down payments for special privileges."

In the campaign of Frank McKinney, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he indicated that his party planned to spend \$2,000,000 on radio and TV alone.

Joseph T. Ferguson collected from one Cleveland financier alone \$5,000 more than Ferguson was entitled to spend under the law—without taking into consideration any of the funds that organized labor threw to his support.

In the same year, two Pennsylvanians admitted that their campaigns for the senatorial nomination had cost more than \$800,000 apiece.

After just reading this article in Collier's, I was shocked by this rotten smear by Stephen Mitchell, also to learn that there are so few subscribers that had read this article, and who were willing to condemn Mr. Nixon. Yet the Bible teaches us "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

I was so proud of Dick Nixon when I listened to him on the radio, bring his entire personal life that I wept with him, although I did not know at the time he wept. How proud a mother would be of such a son!

I surmised that the reason for Mr. Stevenson's sarcasm against Mr. Nixon was that he was too well informed regarding the general use by candidates of these legal loopholes.

Linda W. Brown
2041 Sargent Ave.

JAMES MARLOW

By ARTHUR EDSON
(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. Adlai Stevenson, in explaining why he used a special fund to help pay Illinois officials, said:

"The salary levels used by the states—although they vary, there is a great variation in them—are so far below salaries for comparable responsibilities in private enterprise that some of the men entering my administration and remaining in it did so at a considerable hardship to themselves and their families."

Sen. Richard Nixon, in explaining his \$18,000 expense fund, said it was extremely difficult to live on a senator's salary.

President Truman repeatedly has said it's hard to attract, and keep, first class men working for the government.

Are public officials underpaid? Are taxpayers cheating themselves by not getting topflight men for the complex, difficult job of government?

There are no sure-fire answers to these questions, but it's interesting to look at some of the salaries now being paid.

"The Book of States" put out by the Council of State Governments has statistics on July, 1951. Some of these figures may have been changed in the past year, but even so they will illustrate Stevenson's point of the wide variations in the pay of state executives.

Take the range in governors' salaries. New York, Pennsylvania and California pay \$25,000 a year. Maryland pays \$4,500. Most states also include extras, such as a governor's mansion.

The executive secretary to the governor: Some states don't have any. Those that do vary from

\$16,500 in New York to \$4,200 in Montana, Utah and Nebraska.

Superintendent of public instruction: New York \$20,000, Idaho \$5,000.

The courts show the same wide variations. The U. S. Supreme Court justices get \$25,000 a year, but Chief Justice Vinson getting an extra \$500. Some New York state judges, who are located in New York City get \$31,500.

"The Book of States" lists salaries for judges on the highest state courts. These range from \$28,000 in New York, \$24,000 in New Jersey, \$23,000 in Pennsylvania to \$7,200 in South Dakota and Utah.

In general, federal salaries look better. And Truman hasn't said much about how poorly federal executives are paid since Congress boosted salaries in 1949.

The really underpaid official appears to be the state legislator. States now have multimillion-dollar budgets. But the pay for those who serve in the state legislatures runs like this:

New York pays \$5,000 a year, but North Carolina pays \$600 a year; Alabama \$10 a day, Missouri \$125 a month. Generally speaking, it's low everywhere.

In Kansas it's \$5 a day, or was when the figures were collected, and there was a limit on the total income.

A Kansas legislator can't collect more than \$300 for a regular session. The limit on a special session: 30 days, or \$150.

DUKE ON VISIT
LONDON (AP)—The Duke of Windsor arrived from France Monday for what a spokesman described as "a private stay of a few days." He will be the guest of Queen Grandmother Mary.

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